

WHEN INDICATIONS—TUESDAY—Fair; increasing cloudiness and showers in afternoon.

## NO MISTAKE

You get the stuff of us, and more of it, for less money than anywhere else in this market.

THE GREAT WHEN STORE.  
FALL OVERCOATS,  
FALL SUITS,  
HATS, HATS,  
GLOVES, RUBBER COATS,  
FLANNEL SHIRTS,  
UNDERWEAR,

Cheaper than anybody.

Goods Guaranteed.

## THE WHEN

MURPHY, HIBBEN & CO  
Importers, Jobbers, Dry Goods, Notions, Woolens, etc.

SPECIAL OFFERINGS FOR FALL WEEK

DRIVES IN LEADING STAPLE LINES.

300 Packages Printed Cottons at lowest prices named this season.

STOCK COMPLETE IN ALL DEPARTMENTS

To-Day, and Again Oct. 8

— THE —

## BIG 4 Harvest Excursions

— TO ALL POINTS —

Northwest,  
West,  
Southwest,  
South,  
— AND —  
Southeast.

Via Chicago, Peoria, St. Louis, Cincinnati, and  
from Florida to Tampa, from Minnesota to Texas.  
All this territory is covered by the Big 4 and con-  
sists of ONE FAIR FOR THE ROUND TRIP  
covers all to-day and Oct. 8—positively the last ex-  
cursion. Ask for tickets at the Union Ticket Office,  
128 South Illinois street, and corner Wash-  
ington and Meridian streets.

J. H. MARTIN, D. P. A.

## BAD PLACE TO LIVE IN.

Chicago's Atmosphere Befouled with Smoke  
and Soot—Increase in Gambling.

CHICAGO, Sept. 23.—In the Criminal Court, to-day, Judge Horton called the grand jury before him and gave them instructions as to a number of points which he desired them to investigate. The first matter to which he drew their attention was the smoke nuisance. Vast quantities of bituminous coal are burned in the city; the combustion is imperfect and the result is that air is constantly impregnated with it, and soot is constantly falling. The judge said: "I have taken some pains and been to some trouble in trying to ascertain whether it is practicable to stop this evil. From such investigation I am satisfied that it is perfectly practicable if the proprietors and employees will unite in an honest effort to do so. I have personally visited one place where only the dirtiest and cheapest kind of soft coal screenings are used for fuel without any appreciable amount of smoke being discharged from the chimney. I am informed, in a manner that seems to be entirely credible, that the same results may be obtained upon the railway locomotives, tugs, boats, and steam-boats, although the difficulties to be overcome and the expense to be incurred would be somewhat greater than in the case of stationary engines. One thing is certain, and that is that there are other large manufacturing cities in this country, where there is no such smoke nuisance as in this city. What has been done there can be done here."

The next question touched upon was the sale of lottery tickets, concerning which Judge Horton said: "According to the report, the violators of the law in the sale of such tickets are reaping a rich harvest, at the expense of those who can ill afford, financially, to be subjected to the punishment of the demoralizing effects thereof, especially among clerks and other employees, who are thus tempted and thereby not infrequently led to commit serious criminal offenses. The statutes of this State are full, complete and sufficient in regard to this offense, but are too voluminous to be here quoted. The law is sufficient, what is needed is execution. If the facts warrant indictment you need not hesitate as to the law."

The judge also called attention to the numerous gambling halls that have recently sprung into existence and are sapping the public morals.

## Engineer Instantly Killed.

ITHACA, N. Y., Sept. 23.—The Delaware, Lackawanna & Western railroad train due here at 5:40 this evening met with an accident as it was descending the heavy grade by which the road reaches this city. A spreading of the rails threw the locomotive from the track and down a steep embankment. The locomotive was completely wrecked, and engineer Orlando Seely was instantly killed. All of the coaches remained on the track, and none of the passengers were injured.

## A Disappointed Crowd.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., Sept. 23.—A large crowd gathered to-night at the Clermont-avenue rink, where John L. Sullivan was expected to give a sparring exhibition. The doors were not opened, however, as Sullivan did not appear. Charley Johnson, who had arranged the affair, could not explain Sullivan's absence. There was much disappointment manifested.

## VICTORY FOR REPUBLICANS

Elections in France Result in a Safe Majority for the Government Party.

The Cause of Boulanger Suffers a Sore Defeat, Though the General Belief Is the Result Was Brought About by Unfair Means.

German Methods of Maritime Warfare Interesting English Naval Experts.

Balfour's Letter on the University Scheme Denounced by Gladstone—Seeking the Expulsion of Americans from China.

A GOVERNMENT VICTORY.  
Republicans Carry the French Election by a Good Majority—Boulanger's Vote.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

LONDON, Sept. 23.—The general belief in Paris is that General Boulanger was elected in the Montmartre district yesterday and counted out. The fact that his election by a good majority was at first conceded by the government representatives, and that there was considerable delay in changing the announcement to one of defeat gives color to the charges that are being freely made to the effect that the ballots were manipulated by the government agents. The general result of the elections shows that there was no need for the government to resort to such desperate measures as are alleged, for Boulanger did not develop enough strength throughout the country to seriously endanger the continued existence of the present government. Those who believe fraud was committed, however, point out that at the time the votes for Montmartre were counted, the returns had not been received from the provinces in sufficient numbers to enable the government to go on. The government will come out at the strength shown by Boulanger in this particular district and fearing that it indicated the general feeling of the country, they determined to at least deprive the Boulangerists of the personal leadership of their idol. It is worth noting that those who make the serious charge include not only Boulangerists but men of all shades of political opinion.

The result of the election is considered as satisfactory for the government as there was any reason to hope for. New ballots are required in more than one-third of the districts, and the Republicans expect to win a majority of these. From present indications, the government will come out finally with a small, but safe, majority. The Paris correspondent of the Times says the elections in France yesterday resulted in a crushing defeat for the Boulangerists, who returned only twenty-one members, and whose entire representation in the new Chamber after the re-balling will be only thirty-three members. The Conservatives elected 131 members, and will get thirty more. The Republicans returned 218, and will secure over one hundred more, making their total strength in the Chamber between 325 and 360, against 220 or 233 representing the whole reactionary Boulangerist coalition.

What the Returns Disclose.  
PARIS, Sept. 23.—Returns from 560 divisions show the election of 224 Republicans and 159 opposition members. In 177 divisions supplementary ballots will be necessary. The new Chamber will probably comprise 369 Republicans and 201 members of the opposition.

M. Jules Ferry was defeated by a close vote. His brother Albert was elected in an adjacent district. M. Clovis Hughes is defeated.

The Boulangerists polled 192,300 votes in Paris against 24,070 recorded for Boulanger in January. Le Temps says that the voting papers for Boulanger and Rochefort were burned. The matter will be inquired into upon the opening of the Chamber of Deputies.

## MARITIME WARFARE.

Englishmen Seeking Points from the Report of the German Naval Board.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

LONDON, Sept. 23.—A good deal of genuine curiosity is felt by English experts to see the report of the board of officers detailed by the German Admiralty to investigate the condition of the vessels belonging to the navy, the dock-yards, and the facilities for adding to the number of ships at brief notice, and most important of all to the student of maritime warfare, the institution of a naval order of tactics. Englishmen know that they themselves can build ships that, notwithstanding many failures, are the equals of any that have been built in the world. They are also proud of their sea-going people, who have won plentiful honors afloat, and that their discipline is a tolerably good one; but there is a feeling that if there are any improvements to be made in sailing or fighting ships Englishmen should know them. There is a sneering tone in the remarks of some journals, and suppressed indignancy in those of others, but beneath all can be detected an anxiety to know what mysterious maneuvers the German board so confidently recommended as likely to prove effective in case of need. The German army is an object of dread, and the same iron discipline applied to the navy might or might not be a terror to the English fleet.

The German idea of preconcerted tactics or new methods of training seamen, is confident of the superiority of English ships. The article is inclined to ridicule the German idea of preconcerted tactics or new methods of training seamen, is confident of the superiority of English ships. The article is inclined to ridicule the German idea of preconcerted tactics or new methods of training seamen, is confident of the superiority of English ships.

In the meantime, the confession of Constantine Papanicolaou, a prominent Greek naval officer, is a proof of the German naval service is by no means a model to others as yet. So many officers of high rank have been named as implicated in the immense frauds at Kiel that it is most likely that, while some of the officers will be quietly punished, further reports will be suppressed and the matter allowed to die out.

## GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

Mr. Gladstone Denounces Mr. Balfour's Action on the University Scheme.

LONDON, Sept. 23.—Mr. Gladstone received a deputation of Liberals from Hyde at Harwarden to-day. In response to the address presented by the deputation, Mr. Gladstone said that the issue of the dock laborers' strike was pregnant with hope for the future of labor in England. The political outlook, he declared, was very hopeful for the Liberals. Mr. Balfour considered his reference to the dockwork a proof of a foundation of the Liberal party in support of the Tories. The letter written by Mr. Balfour to the secretary of the Protestant Alliance, in which he says the question of a foundation of the Liberal party in support of the Tories, has never been considered by the government, is, Mr. Gladstone said, the shabbiest part of this shabby proceeding.

## Important Papal Letter.

New York, Sept. 23.—The Catholic News received the following cablegram from its correspondent at Rome, to-day: "The Right

Rev. Mgr. O'Connell, rector of the American College, yesterday for America. He brings an important papal letter regarding the centennial of the establishment of the Catholic hierarchy in the United States.

Franciscan Delegates to Rome.

ROME, Sept. 23.—In response to the Pope's call for the election of new generals, deputies of the Franciscan, Augustinian and Carmelite orders are arriving here from all parts of the world. The Augustinian order in America is presented by Rev. Fathers Locke, Stanton and McEvoy.

Dock Laborers Again Go on Strike.

LONDON, Sept. 24.—The stevedores employed on the East India dock have again gone out on strike. They claim that the companies are not engaging the old hands, as they agreed to do when the strike was settled.

May Expel Americans from China.

LONDON, Sept. 23.—Advices from Shanghai state that the Emperor of China and the Supreme Council are debating over a memorial asking the expulsion of Americans from the country.

Cable Notes.

The session of the railway congress at Paris has closed. The next session will be held at St. Petersburg.

The Pope has written to Cardinal Manning congratulating him upon the successful outcome of his efforts to effect a settlement of dock troubles in London.

A report is current at Malaga that the Spanish gun-boat Cocodrillo was fired upon by Rifians on the Morocco coast, and that the gun-boat replied, destroying a number of Moorish houses.

## THE CRONIN MURDER CASE.

Ruling Against Prisoner Woodruff—Kunz Attempts to Speak in His Own Behalf.

CHICAGO, Sept. 23.—The work of impelling a jury in the Cronin case was resumed this afternoon. At the opening of court Judge McConnell rendered his decision on the application of Frank Woodruff for his discharge from custody. The ground on which the application was based was that the statutory time within which he was entitled to a trial had passed. The court held that while Woodruff had been indicted May 29, he had in the July term consented to a continuance until the August term. That had barred his statutory right. Mr. Browne, his attorney, gave notice of his intention to apply for a writ of habeas corpus.

During this, prisoner Kunz was very much excited, and went wild and red by turns. Several times he tried to rise, but was kept back by Mr. Forrest, his attorney. Finally he got up and began to speak. "Sit down," said Forrest, sharply. "I want to speak to you myself, your Honor," said Kunz.

"You have four attorneys," said the court. "I want to speak in my own interest," persisted the little prisoner. "Judge McConnell told me I should lose nothing if I was innocent. I want him to tell me for what he keeps me in jail yet."

"I am considering your matter now," said the court, kindly. Kunz sat down quietly after Judge McConnell had made this remark. He alternately dashed and reached for half an hour at the end of which he was ordered to the court to order that the State turn over to the defense some of the hairs found in the trunk. Judge McConnell said that if he could find any of these hairs he would introduce them. The court refused to enter an order, but recommended that a committee of the counsel settle those matters for themselves.

## OBITUARY.

Wilkie Collins, Last of the Great English Novelists of the Dickens-Thackeray Era.

LONDON, Sept. 23.—Wilkie Collins, the novelist, who has been seriously ill for some time, died to-day.

Probably no English writer of recent years was more famous than Wilkie Collins. His father was a celebrated painter of rustic scenes, and his mother was one of a very distinguished family of artists. William Wilkie was born in January, 1824, and nature seemed to have given him as clear a title to the genius of his ancestors as to their estates. He received his education under the most competent instruction in a private school of London, where the family resided, and on completing his studies went on a trip to Italy with his parents. During the two years of his stay abroad, Wilkie, as he in after life declared, received the most valuable part of his education. Upon their return, and after considerable delay in the family circle, he was articulated for four years to a tea merchant, and immediately set to work in his office. He soon tired of commercial life. It was not dull, but its liveliness was of a decided and uninteresting and prosaic kind. He thought upon the whole he had rather be a lawyer, and entered Lincoln's Inn as a student. He plunged into the law with energy, and his son Wilkie, it was said, was out of his element, and was not at all contented to remain there. In the cozy study that old clerk, who began to try his pen in short tales, which were frequently published in some of the small periodicals of the city. In about six weeks he gave up the study, but remained nominally a student at Lincoln's Inn, writing a serial. The story was soon completed, but the young author, like other young authors, failed to find anyone who was willing to publish his first ambitious effort. He set about rewriting the story; changed the scene to Rome, and in 1850 it was published as "Arcturion; or, the Fall of Rome." It had a good sale, and evoked the most favorable criticisms.

William Collins, the painter, died in 1847, and the next year his biography appeared, written by his son Wilkie. It was a fine production, alive with the fresh fire and vigor of a young writer. "The Woman in White," which is probably the best story he ever wrote, was published in 1859. "No Name" in 1862, "Arcturion" in 1856, "The New Magdalen" in 1873, "The Law and the Lady" in 1875, and "The Black Robe" in 1881. He also contributed frequently to Household Words and other well-known periodicals, and but recently completed a serial for Harper's Magazine.

Wilkie Collins was the most cherished friend of Charles Dickens, to whom he was related by marriage. Almost every day when they were both in London, this distinguished couple might be seen walking together in the Strand, or sitting together at a table over chops and coffee in Verrey's restaurant on Regent street. Dickens was a master manipulator of circumstance, and was most skillful in developing a plot.

Other Deaths.  
ROME, Sept. 23.—Cardinal Schiaffina is dead. He was born in 1829 and made a cardinal in 1883.

LONDON, Sept. 23.—The death is announced of Farnie, the librettist.

Terribly Lacerated by a Bull-Dog.

RACINE, Wis., Sept. 23.—A building attacked Joseph Hurzeler nine years old, this afternoon, and lacerated his throat and body so badly that he will die. B. T. Billings and George Thomas, two citizens who came to the rescue, were in a tug-of-war with the vicious brute, and one of them secured a hatchet, and literally cut the dog to pieces, though it required a policeman's bullet to finally dispatch the animal. The dog left the man and made a second attack on the boy, during the encounter, twenty-eight wounds were found on the boy, and his left ear was hanging by a shred. The bites received by Billings and Thomas are also serious. The doctors say the dog was not mad.

## TORNADO IN FLORIDA.

Winter Hotel Damaged to the Extent of \$10,000—Fatal Freak of the Wind.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Sept. 23.—A tornado passed over Paeble Beach, sixteen miles from here, at 6 o'clock this evening, and did great damage to Murray Hall, an immense beach hotel. The tin roof was torn off, the windows and doors burst in, and the building left in a generally shattered condition. The servants' quarters and carpenter-shop, near the hotel, were completely demolished. Prince O'Neil, a boy thirteen years of age, was standing by the horse and buggy of Lawrence Haynes, near the dancing pavilion, awaiting the arrival of the evening train. The horse and buggy were lifted into the air and blown nearly two hundred feet to the beach. The boy was killed outright. A freight car on a side-track was lifted in the air, turned over twice, and landed on the north side of the main track sixty feet distant. A passenger train, due at 6 o'clock, was half an hour late, owing to obstructions on the track. Had it arrived on time a hundred cottagers returning from the city would doubtless have been killed or seriously injured. The force of the wind was such that pieces of timber were driven through the two-inch plank floor of the railroad station, and were with great difficulty extricated for the passage of the train. The cottages escaped with little or no damage, and no serious injury to persons is reported beyond the death of the O'Neil boy. The damage to Murray Hall and surroundings is estimated at \$10,000. It is closed for the season last Wednesday. It is owned and managed by John G. Christopher, of this city, who is at present in Cincinnati.

An excitement prevails among the cottagers to-night, but the weather is again perfectly calm. The tornado covered an area of not over seventy-five feet in its revolutions, and buildings and persons outside of this circle were uninjured. The tornado was less than three minutes in duration and passed off toward the northwest.

## POLITICS IN THE NEW STATES.

The Campaign Unusually Warm—Vigorous Contest Over the Location of a State Capital.

ST. PAUL, Sept. 23.—But one week more remains of the first campaign in the four States of North and South Dakota, Montana and Washington, and their first experience in politics has not been by any means of the quiet order, especially throughout South Dakota. In North Dakota it has been strictly a fight for party and party candidates, with the usual proportion of bolters, and the same is true to a large extent of Montana and Washington; but in South Dakota the candidates for State offices have been lost sight of almost in the hot and at times bitter contest for the location of the capital. At this election the voters will only decide on the temporary location of the seat of government, but the fight has been none the less energetic and keen. Something in the neighborhood of a dozen towns were in the race at the start, but minor ones dropped out until now but six remain, and these are in to the death. Each claims some special source of advantage, and the result is a far apart. In 1885, when the South Dakota people formed the State of Dakota and asked admission, the voters on a capital gave Huron first place with 15,001, while Pierre was 2,000 behind, and no other above 3,000. It is estimated that about 80,000 votes will be polled, and that 25,000 will be a plurality in the capital contest. Huron claims that that city will receive 32,000; Pierre claims 30,000; Sioux Falls believes it will reach 40,000 and Watertown, Mitchell and Aberdeen are placed along in the procession. Each one of the first-named believes in its own success, and each will be in the race at the end, but it is not a human possibility to predict the result of this very uncertain contest.

## MINERS RESUME WORK.

Clay County Strikers Return to Their Old Places—Will Vote on Resumption.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

BRAZIL, Ind., Sept. 23.—Notwithstanding their action in postponing resumption of work till Thursday, fifty-five of the sixty-five miners at mine No. 8, at Perth, began work promptly this morning. More will begin to-morrow. The mine thus starts at about one-half its full capacity. Five miners resumed work at No. 9, where none were expected. The Brazil Block Coal Company now has three mines in operation. Eight or ten other mines, including some small ones, are also in operation, although a few of the number are paying last year's scale.

A central executive committee has called a mass-meeting for Wednesday to vote on resumption. The meeting will have the effect to make resumption at the operators' offer unanimous.

## Cigar-Makers' Convention.

NEW YORK, Sept. 23.—At the cigar-makers' convention, to-day, a resolution was adopted that if any officer of the union violated the constitution or neglected their duties, they can, upon motion of any local union, be impeached, and after trial by the executive board, if found guilty, be removed from office. If the officer, when impeached, or the union which prefers the charges, are dissatisfied with the trial, they can appeal to the popular vote.

## Denies There Was a Contract.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Sept. 23.—President James Campbell, of the Window-glass workers Association, to-day received from Sunderland, England, the affidavit of James Brown, recording secretary of Local Assembly 3504, K. of L., the home lodge of the Jeannette glass-workers accused of coming here under contract, in which he denies that he ever existed any contract expressed or implied.

## Steamship Arrivals.

HAYES, Sept. 23.—Arrived: La Champagne, from New York.

GLASGOW, Sept. 23.—Arrived: State of Nevada, from New York.

SOUTHAMPTON, Sept. 23.—Arrived: Werra, from New York, for Bremen.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 23.—Arrived: Lord Gough, from Liverpool.

NEW YORK, Sept. 23.—Arrived: Fulda, from Bremen and Circassia, from Glasgow.

## Official at John Brown's Funeral.

BOSTON, Sept. 23.—The twenty-fifth anniversary of the issuing of the Emancipation Proclamation by President Lincoln is being celebrated to-day in the Meimoon and Tremont Temple with appropriate ceremonies and addresses. Rev. Joshua Young, of Groton, the only clergyman officiating at the funeral of John Brown, took part.

## Tied Her and Robbed the House.

ALTONA, Pa., Sept. 23.—A well-dressed man knocked at Michael B. Tracey's door this afternoon and asked if the man of the house was at home. Receiving a negative answer, he overpowered Mrs. Tracey and carried her to a bed-room. He then ransacked the house, securing \$40, and escaped. A reward is offered for his capture.

## AN OFFICE NOBODY WANTS

Corporal Tanner's Successor in the Pension Bureau Still Undecided Upon.

Representative Morrill Refuses to Consider the Question, and General Goff Says the Place Would Be Distasteful to Him.

Race Prejudice in the South Evinces Itself Against Frederick Douglass.

To Relieve Him of Indignity, He Will Be Taken to Norfolk in a Government Cruiser—Preparations for Taking the Census.

PENSION COMMISSIONERSHIP.  
Two Good Republicans Who Could Not Afford to Accept the Place if Offered.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—The vacant commissionership of pensions received some more comment to-day in the use of the names of Representative Morrill, of Kansas, and Gen. Nathan Goff, of West Virginia, for the position. The dispatches from Kansas, to-day, announced that Mr. Morrill, who has stood at the head of the Republican side of the House committee on invalid pensions during the past six years, and who is unanimously accorded the chairmanship of that committee in the Fifty-first Congress, was asked by his colleague, Representative Anderson, to consider the question of accepting the commissionership, and that he promptly declined. The friends of Morrill say it's altogether out of the question for him to take the place, as he secured his reelection to Congress by acclamation, and has climbed up to a position in the House which takes first rank. This is for him much more pleasant than any position within the gift of the government requiring manual, as well as mental labor.

General Goff is now in Washington, and when asked by your correspondent this afternoon if he would accept the commissionership of pensions if it were offered to him, replied: "I would not accept an appointment of any kind to the government of West Virginia in dispute. I was fairly elected, and although the men who made up the returns and the Legislature have counted me out, I believe I was elected. I have no taste for a position like that of the commissionership of pensions; and, even though I had not the governorship on hand, I could not consider a proposition to accept, the position if it were tendered to me. I have no idea that I will be asked to accept the place, and I am sure I could not be induced to accept it."

Gen. Goff would make a model commissioner of Pensions. He is one of the best lawyers in the country. He went into the war at its outset and fought to the close in thorough harmony with the soldiers, and is beloved by every veteran in the country; but General Goff would not accept the position under any condition, and he declines because it would yield him neither profit nor pleasure, and would not add to his reputation were he to fill it ever so well.

It is rumored that Senator Sherman saw him over until the President went to Washington. The candidacy of Gen. Chas. E. Brown, of Cincinnati, is believed to have been greatly strengthened by the withdrawal of General Morrill's name from consideration. Before President Harrison went to Deer Park, last week, Senator Sherman and Secretary Noble in advocacy of General Brown's claims, and it is reported now that Major Warner said, before leaving Washington, that the President is considering him in connection with the office. In some circles, to-night, General Brown is believed to be the coming man.

## Major Warner Undecided.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 23.—Major Wm. Warner, of Kansas City, arrived in St. Louis this morning. He did not object to being interviewed, but said he could not give an affirmative or negative reply to the query as to whether he would accept the office of Pension Commissioner.

"Do you mean you will not accept?"

"Most assuredly I mean no such thing."

"Are you willing to say you will accept it?"

"I certainly am not. I do not know whether I will accept or decline it. I am now on my way from Washington to Kansas City to tell the honest truth, I don't know what I will do."

"What about the trouble between Secretary Noble and Tanner?"

"There is nothing of any such trouble. As far as I could see everything was harmonious."

An intimate friend of Major Warner said: "There is no doubt whatever that Warner would like the office, and will take it if he can make satisfactory arrangements with his law partners in Kansas City and get his wife to consent."

## RACE PREJUDICE.

Southern Dislike of Colored Men Exemplified in the Case of Minister Douglass.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—No surprise was created in Washington when it was learned to-day that the Hon. Fred Douglass, our new minister to Hayti, was experiencing some discomfort over the outlook for indignities at the hands of steamboat men and the railroads in getting to Norfolk, Va., whence he sails on next Saturday on the United States man-of-war Ossipee for Port-au-Prince. For many years colored men have been refused state-rooms on the Potomac and Chesapeake Bay steamers, and have been assigned to "Jim Crow" coaches on the railroads south of the national capital. It was nothing unusual, therefore, to learn that even a man of Fred Douglass's standing before the world could not get first-class accommodations on a steamer going south because his skin was black. The rights of the colored people to apply for duty with the same respect that he would if he were treated respectfully in his own country. The Department of State heard of Mr. Douglass's predicament to-day and relieved him by having the United States Steamship Dispatch ordered here to carry him to Norfolk.

## CENSUS BUREAU WORK.

Preliminary Arrangements Completed and Collection of Statistics Begun.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—The work of the Census Bureau is now about organized. Although the actual enumeration of the people does not begin until next June, yet that has become the smallest part of the work performed at the decennial census of the United States. The statistics of manufactures, commerce, etc., covering a period of ten years, requires the labor of a large number of special agents, and an organization of the work that must be complete and exact in order to produce the best results. In order that the system of carrying on the business of the office may be as